IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please substitute the following paragraph for the paragraph starting at page 1, line 10 and ending at page 2, line 4.

Conventionally, an apparatus for obtaining a radiation image of an object by illuminating the object with radiation and detecting a distribution of the intensity of radiation transmitted through or penetrating the object has been widely used in the fields of medical diagnosis and non-destructive inspection for industry, etc. A film/screen method for radiation is known as a general method for effecting such photographing. This method is a method for effecting photographing under a condition ~~under~~ in which a photosensitive film is combined with a fluorescent material sensitive to radiation. In this method, a sheet-shaped fluorescent member of rare-earth element capable of light emission upon its illumination with radiation is in close contact with and held on each of opposite surfaces of the photosensitive film, radiation transmitted through the object is converted into visible light by the fluorescent member, the light is captured by the photosensitive film, and a latent image formed on the film is developed by chemical treatment and visualized.

Please substitute the following paragraph for the paragraph starting at page 3, line 24 and ending at page 4, line 7.

In this case, it is desirable for operators, such as radiographic engineers, that the electronic cassette is light in weight, considering the operators' works ~~of~~ in settling the electronic cassette at a predetermined location and transporting the electronic cassette. Further, if the size

in the thickness direction of the electronic cassette is large, an object person is liable to be pained in the event that the electronic cassette is inserted into a spacing between the object person lying on a bed and the bed.

Please substitute the following paragraph for the paragraph starting at page 4, line 10 and ending at line 21.

However, if the weight and thickness of the electronic cassette are reduced, a problem of ~~shortage~~ reduction of its mechanical strength occurs. Furthermore, there is a possibility that part of radiation penetrates the apparatus and goes outside, is then scattered by a wall, a floor and the like behind the apparatus, returns from behind the apparatus, and is finally input into a sensor in the apparatus. It is necessary to oppress such scattered radiation from behind the apparatus as much as possible, since such radiation can cause a difference in transmittance between parts of a structure in the photographing portion to be photographed in an image as a flare.

Please substitute the following paragraph for the paragraph starting at page 8, line 3 and ending at line 24.

Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional view illustrating the radiation image photographing apparatus 1 of the first embodiment, and Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional view taken from a bottom side of the radiation image photographing apparatus 1. An upper portion of a lower housing 11a is sealed by an upper housing 11b formed of Carbon Fiber Reinforced Plastic (CFRP) which is excellent in its X-ray transmittance and physical strength. A plurality of holes 12 for setting a screw are

formed at plural locations on the bottom surface of the lower housing 11a. A screw 13 is inserted in the screw setting hole 12, and a support member 14 is mounted thereby. On the support members 14, a support substrate 15 is settled. The support substrate 15 is comprised of a highly-rigid structure formed of aluminum alloy, magnesium alloy, or the like, which is light in weight and highly strong such that the structure can be protected against vibrations, shocks and so forth at the time of transportation. A radiation image detecting panel 16 is fixed to the support substrate 15 by a thin bonding layer, such as a double adhesive tape and an adhesive agent.

Please substitute the following paragraph for the paragraph starting at page 15, line 27 and ending at page 16, line 18.

In this case, it is preferable to make the warp-correcting reinforcing plate 24 of fiber-reinforced plastics equivalent to that of the reinforcing plate 20, or material equivalent to linear expansion coefficient with respect to ~~digit of index number~~ order of magnitude of the reinforcing plate 20 for reinforcement. The linear expansion coefficient of ~~CHRP~~ CFRP used for the reinforcing plate 20 is about [[-]]2×10^{-6}/°C, and so it is desirable to make the warp-correcting reinforcing plate 24 of a material having the linear expansion coefficient of about $n\times10^{-6}$/°C. The linear expansion coefficient of aluminum alloy or magnesium alloy used for the support substrate 15 is about 2×10^{-5} to 3×10^{-5}/°C, and this value is different by one order from the above value. In the event that the reinforcing plate 24 is made of tungsten, tantalum or molybdenum, the linear expansion coefficient thereof is small, for example, about 4×10^{-6} to 6×10^{-6}/°C.